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DISCOURSE  
TOUCHING  
TANGER:  
IN A  
LETTER 16  
TO A  
PERSON of QUALITY.

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To which is added,

**The Interest of Tanger:**

By another Hand.

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L O N D O N,

Printed in the Year MDCLXXX.



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*Honour'd Sir,*

**I** Remember at our parting I made you a promise to gratifie your Curiosity the best I could, with an Abstract of my Judgment and Observations touching His Majesty's City and Port of *Tanger*; and had obey'd you long since, had not my Head been rather oppress'd than employ'd, by the unexpected difficulties of my toilsom Charge; which to this day render me so little Master of my Resolutions, that the few Minutes I borrow, like broken Slumbers, scarce afford me leave to reflect seriously on any other Subject. Be pleas'd therefore to take this short Account onely, as an earnest of what you may farther expect, when with more freedom of thought I shall be enabled to send you a Present of the same kind, better worth your acceptance.

*Tanger* according to remōtest Accounts, I find to have been a Colony of the *Romans*; which conquering People did from thence lead their Armies, by which they subdu'd all

that part of *Africa*. They call'd a great Province by that name; and thought it so well worth their labour, that they planted, peopled, and built it to the magnirude of the greatest Cities; as we find by the Fragments of their Structures, where ever we have occasion to break Ground in the Fields; and by the noble Aqueducts, some whereof to this day supply the Town with Water, said to be the best in the World. But by the declension of that Monarchy, it shrunk by degrees to the dimension it now bears.

It was here the *Moors* form'd, and from hence prosecuted, their great Design of conquering *Spain*; the advantageous Situation whereof, is thought to have not onely encourag'd those Infidels to the Attempt, but lent them such Aids as mainly conduc'd to their Success.

At length, about the Year 1474. while the Princes of *Barbary* were at War amongst themselves, this, with other Towns upon the Coast, fell into the hands of the *Portuguez*, &c.

Upon His Majesty's Marriage with our present Queen, *Tanger* was given in part of her Dowry: a Capitulation much oppos'd by the *Spanish* Ministers, and gave that Government so much apprehension, that, upon His Majesty's sending so great a Garrison as He did upon our first possessing it (jealous what design there might be) withdrew a great part of their Army from the Frontiers of *Portugal*, and quarter'd them along the Coast of *Andaluzia*, to have an eye upon our Motions: by which State contrivance, as is thought, of the *Portuguez*, they got the respite of one whole Campaign from the Incursions of the *Spaniards*. This I the rather mention to excite our own value for *Tanger*, which barely our possession of, gives other Princes so much caution.

This sufficing for the Historical part of *Tanger*, to the time of His Majesty's possessing it; I will now proceed, with the brevity of a Letter, to treat upon the four following Heads; viz.

Upon



Upon      { The Service *Tanger* has already rendred the Crown.  
               { What Service it may render it, if improv'd.  
               { The mischief it may do us, if possess'd by any o-  
               { ther Powerful Prince.  
               { Some general Observations touching Trade.

*Tanger* is, as I have observ'd, so advantagiously Situated, that it Surveys the greatest Thorough-fare of Commerce in the World; having in one view almost the whole Sea comprehended between the four Capes of *Travalgar*, *Gibraltar*, *Spartel*, and *Ceuta*; those on the *European*, these on the *African* shore: so that no Ship or Vessel can pass in or out of the *Mediterranean*, unobserv'd from thence.

It comes therefore to pass, by means of this narrow Gap or Inlet, that Men of War, Pirates and Corsairs of all Nations, covet to Ply and Cruiz in and about that Station, where they are sure to speak with all Ships that pass.

Here it was, that a Squadron of the *Dutch* on two several occasions, during that War, lay in wait for our *New-found-land Fleet*, who had no recourse for safety but to *Tanger*, where they were protected and secur'd, till the danger was over: the greatest part whereof had otherwise demonstrably fallen into the Enemy's hands.

It was on this Station that Sir *Thomas Allen*, during the first *Dutch War*, incounter'd their *Smyrna Fleet*; and here, in the last War with *Algier*, a whole Squadron of *Turks* fell into our hands at once, and were all destroy'd: and both then, and since by Sir *John Narbrough*, there has been by a manifold degree more mischief done to that Enemy on this Station, than in all the Ocean besides: and we have frequent examples of single Ships being chased into this Port for shelter.

To

To this Port, upon the breaking out of the last *Dutch* War, was sent us advice of a Squadron of their Merchant Ships, that were bound from *Malaga* homeward, but ill guarded, with an exact account when they were to depart : which Squadron we incounter'd ; and had the Affair been more fortunately manag'd, they had all fallen into our hands ; though, as it was, the greatest part were destroy'd and taken.

To this Place, on divers occasions both by Sea and Land, we have received notice from *Salli*, and other Places on the Coast, of proper Seasons whereby to Attrack that Enemy, and have often succeeded in our Attempts upon those intimations : and I think I may with good assurance aver, That by the advantage of this Place, we have destroy'd more of those Pirates, than all Nations besides put together, who have been industrious to their power to prejudice them ; especially the *French*, *Dutch*, and *Portuguez*.

And yet, farther to shew you how this Place has been already useful, let it be remember'd, that during the Plague in *England*, when it was penal in the highest degree in *Spain*, to hold the least Commerce with us ; notwithstanding the hazard they ran, the *Spaniards* themselves came over by stealth, and by degrees did here supply their wants, without paying Custom either here or there ; this Place being the general Magazine to all the Coast along.

What quantities of *French* Commodities were lodg'd here, during their War with *Spain*, and were by little and little in *Spanish* Vessels fetch'd over, and put on Board their Gallions when they were ready to receive them, without ever Landing them ?

With what ease and expedition did Sir *John Narbrough*, the last year, Carreen and Refit the Ships under his Command within the Mole ; where we had neither Hulk, nor any

any sort of Provision for that Service? When I often heard him say, with great Satisfaction, That he would undertake to raise a Squadron in half the time, and with half the charge, that it could be done any where else out of *England*: and I think I do not give him more than his due, if I presume to say, He is as qualified for credit in that particular, as any man whatever of his Profession.

How many Merchants Ships, in peril by distress of Weather, have been reliev'd and preserv'd by the Assistance they have receiv'd from hence?

I could also insist on the Damages done on the *French* from this Place, during our War with them.

Nor have the Advantages been small arising from considerable quantities of *English* Merchandise, Manufactures, &c. dispos'd of hence into *Barbary*: But, having an eye to my promise of writing you onely a Letter, I shall in a word, as to this first Head, onely say, That *Tanger* may be justly reckon'd to have gone far towards the recompensing to the Government the Charge His Majesty has been at, in its preservation and improvement. And if while in its Infancy, when there could be no just regulation of the Charge, nor the place fram'd and cultivated fully up to the uses and ends of the Government, we can demonstrably make such a Calculation; what may be hop'd from it, when besides the large retrenchment it has already admitted in its Charge to the King, we shall be able to demonstrate so many farther extraordinary Services it is capable of rendring the Crown, as I doubt not to prove in the following Section.

Which is to shew wherein, and to what degree, *Tanger* is applicable to the ends and uses of the Government.

I think I may challenge Mankind to point me out, in the whole Globe of the Earth, a spot of Ground so improvable of the Honour and Interest of the *English* Nation, as *Tanger*.

What is it has rendred *England* so formidable, so rich, and so renown'd a Kingdom; but the strength of our Navies, and Universality of our Commerce? For our Fleeces might grow till they rot, and our Mines remain in the Bowels of their Mother; our People rust into the Barbarity of their Ancestors, and our Nation become a prey to every aspiring Monarch; did not this mighty *Machin* set all Heads and Hands a-work, quicken our Understandings, and polish our Manners, and from an object otherwise of pity, or contempt, render us the greatest Pattern in the World of the power of Industry, the Fountain of all the Blessings we enjoy: And because there are many various Wheels and Motions therein, why should not *Tanger* be esteem'd among the principal of those Movements which keep this vast Engin going?

First, In respect of *Spain*, in case of a War with that People; he who knows any thing, is not ignorant, that the damages we sustain by such a War, are more through the Embargo of a free and open Commerce with them, so useful and profitable to this Nation, that it becomes a doubt, whether it be not of more account than one half of the Trade we have with all *Europe* besides; I say, the mischief in such case will be more, by a suspension of our Commerce, than any great damage can arrive us by their Hostilities: If so, then I undertake to say, That *Tanger* is able in a good degree, if not totally, to answer this great Objection. For, by vertue of our vicinity with *Spain*, especially the five principal

pal Ports of *Sevil*, *Cadiz*, *St. Lucar*, *Port St. Mary's*, and *Malaga*; and by the convenience of a good Harbour here, which by the success of the Mole is now well-nigh effected; our Nation there, in case of a War, may remove, and settle their Factories here: Which both for the safety of their Persons as well as Estates, they need not be invited to do; having, to my certain knowledge, sundry times been upon the point of taking that resolution, like one Man, by some jealousies they have had of misunderstandings likely to ensue, betwixt us and that People: And affairs being once so settled, the *Spaniards* themselves, as their occasions press them, will take care to be supply'd from hence; as in the Instance I have given during the Plague in *England*. By this means, our Estates run no hazard of seizure or confiscation; we shall be able to put off our Commodities at better rates; and the King of *Spain* wholly depriv'd of his Customs: *Tanger* it self becomes a proportionable Gainer by the bargain, and his Majesty's Subjects rest under the protection of their own Country Laws and Government, and in the Liberty of the exercise of their own Religion.

Thus, as on the one hand *Tanger* renders a War with *Spain*, less burthenome to us, by so preserving the Commerce unbroken; so by its advantageous Situation, and improvement to a good Port, it would prove so great a Thorn in their sides, by the incessant hostilities we should commit upon them, (for it is not two hours Sail from *Tanger* to the Coast of *Spain*) the hazard and obstruction of their *West-India* Trade, the ruining their Commerce one with another all along the Coast of *Andaluzia*, which would certainly ensue; and the sundry other damages by the help of *Tanger*, too long to enumerate, or not at present occurring to my observation: All this, I say, put together, seems to me to yield matter sufficient

sufficient to furnish us with the highest sentiments of estimation for *Tanger*, though no other consideration were put into the Scale. For if this whole *Theory*, or *Postulata* be true, (as a good deal is prov'd by matter of Fact, and the rest not to be disprov'd, but as time must try;) then I may undertake to say, that our Nation seems by *Tanger* to have gain'd this great point, which is, that if heretofore the reasons touching the importance of preserving our Commerce with *Spain* have for the most been found superiour to the motives (though great) which that People may, by their affronts and injuries, have given his Majesty of resentment; those Arguments, I say, are by means of *Tanger* removed, and his Majesty in a better state of demanding satisfaction, or doing himself right; or the *Spaniard* hereby become conscious of the disadvantage, deter'd from those provocations. And that they are apprehensive of the benefits thus accruing by our possession of *Tanger*, is every day visible from the pains they take to discourage its prosperity, by obstructing by all ways possible our supplies of whatever kind from thence; especially of materials for carrying on the *Mole*, &c. whereof they are in great fear: So that, if positive arguments in our Favour were less cogent, the bare opinion they have of the use may be made of *Tanger* in their prejudice, ought to beget in any reasonable man, who loves, and has any regard to the honour and welfare of his Country, proportionable wishes for its incouragement.

But, leaving *Spain*, let us proceed to observe what may be of remark touching *Tanger*, with respect to *France*.

The *French* Commerce with *Spain*, and their Interest in the *Spanish* Gallions and Flota, has been universally concluded equivalent to half the Nations of *Europe* beside; and they



they have more business in, and about this Station, and frequent the *Strait of Gibraltar* with more shipping of one sort or another, than any two Nations in *Christendom*: From whence our Ships riding at Anchor, may weigh, or slip, and speak with all that pass in or out. Now what an awe will *Tanger* bear on such a People; and what greater blessing can a Maritime Nation, as *England* is, so justly jealous of their Honour and Authority abroad, ask of God Almighty, than to be possessors of a Place productive of so many eminent Services, a place capable of yielding so many good Offices to our selves, and Friends, and so much annoyance to its most powerful Enemy? This I mean, who in our Age, has succeeded so far in its designs of Rivaling us, in the darling Privilege and Prerogative of our Dominion upon the Sea; and how far it believes us to cherish the means that Providence affords, and Nature seems to mark out for our improvement, towards the attaining of so important an end, let every honest *Englishman* Judge. And then I beseech us proceed to *Holland*.

During the first *Dutch War*, *Tanger* was in its Infancy, the Mole of little Benefit, nor were the Ministers therein much enlighten'd in its usefulness; in such a manner that during that War, the *Hollander* (especially towards the latter end of the War) did with a small Squadron of Ships, scour the whole *Mediterranean*: And what with that, and the preference they then found in the *Spanish Ports*, they gain'd much upon us in those parts. But in the last War it was quite otherwise; for upon the damage we did their *Malaga Fleet*, from *Tanger*, as I have already observed, and the care then taken to have Ships upon that Station, it is observable they scarce had any Trade within the *Mediterranean* after, during the War: For the *Dutch* are a frugal and wise People; and when the charge of their Convoys grow in any degree burthensome they chuse rather

rather to suspend their Trade, than prosecute it with any extraordinary expence or hazard; especially that of the *Mediterranean*.

Now if *Tanger* can produce such effects in our Favour, in case of a War with *Holland*, as it has done, and may yet do in a much greater degree; and if it can be in the like manner of use to the *Dutch*, in case of a War betwixt them and *Spain*, as it has been to *France*; during that War; Then let us allow it an additional share in our praise and estimation, and cherish it in proportion to these farther benefits: And now for *Algier*.

*Algier* is a Den of sturdy Thieves, form'd into a Body; by which, after a Tumultuary sort, they Govern; having the Grand Signior for their Protector, who supplies them with Native *Turks* for their Souldiery, which is the greatest part of their Militia. And they in acknowledgement, lend him their Ships when his Affairs require it. They are grown a rich and powerful People; and by a long practice of Piracy become good Seamen; and when prest by our Men of War, as of late we have experimented, they fight and defend themselves like brave men, inferior I am persuaded to no people whatever. They have no Commerce, and so without any taste of the benefits of peace, whence their life becomes a continual practice of Robbery; and like Beasts of the Desert, only forbear to worry, where by fear, not honesty, they are deter'd, and yet when hunger pinches, and a good morsel styes in their way, they will venture hard for their prey; as may appear by the occasions given by them for this, and the last Wars.

The *Algerines*, I say, having no Merchant ships, nor any Trade of their own with other Nations, know nothing of the motives Christian Princes generally have of War and Peace; so that their Policy and Rule is, whom and how they may



may Rob and Plunder, with greatest impunity; Therefore with some Nations they will have no peace at all, because they can dispoil them without hazard. With others, (as our selves) they will sometimes listen to proposals of peace; but not as long as they can reimburse themselves upon our Merchant men, what they suffer by our Men of War. Now 'tis worth ones while to consider how this Wild Beast may be tam'd, so pernicious to the Trade of the Kingdom; and how far *Tanger* may lend a helping hand in the bringing it to pass.

I have already given you an account of the advantage we have of Situation, and how improvable towards the obtaining Dominion in and about these Seas; and of the damage the ships of *Algier* have already receiv'd on this Station, by the help of *Tanger*.

The *Algerines*, above all others, when at peace with us, do infest these Seas; this Station being seldom without some or other of them, cruizing in sight of the Port: Where they frequently come to an Anchor, and Water, and supply themselves with Necessaries, sell their Prizes, and reap great benefits by the Place.

They have it also in their Instructions from the Government, to call here, and observe how the Mole advances, and the place thrives; and I have been told by the Captains themselves, who protest, that nothing gives them so much dread, as the apprehension they have of the use we may make of *Tanger* against them. Insomuch, that when the Gally arriv'd that was presented his Majesty, the *Algerines* look'd upon themselves as half undone; as the Captain of the *Mary gold*, the last *Turks* prize, who was taken off of *Tanger*.

for this War, afford me. Our *Gally* Frigats likewise gave them great awe as they still do; Being a sort of Vessels which by the help of *Tanger*, may be much improv'd to their annoyance. And if his Majesty would please farther to order the building of Vessels of War proper and peculiar to this Service and these Seas, he would quickly see the good effect it would produce, in bringing that People to know themselves: For though some of our *English* Vessels sail as well as the *Algerines*, when clean; yet such are yet but a few, and we must also sail a good deal better than they to do our business upon them. Nor is it less demonstrable to me than a Problem in *Geometry*, (however it may seem not so much our present Subject) that we may build Ships that shall in a manifold degree out-sail our best Sailors: These Ships need but be few, and of little charge, and should be always kept in those Seas, both in War and Peace. For 'tis the occasion makes the Thief; and a Coast or Place unguarded is neglected: What signify the strongest Walls unmann'd; or all the advantages of Nature, if Industry be wanting in their application?

*Tanger* well manag'd, may be rendred the greatest scourge to the *Algerines* in the World: and may afford them the best effects of Friendship. For if in time of War we can force them from this so beloved Station, and attack them or their Prizes bound in or out; and in time of Peace (which we cannot refuse them) they can be admitted to make use of *Tanger*, and the Port, as their occasions require; they may perform their Voyages in half the time, and with half the trouble of returning home, to refit and Victual. For these *Foxes* prey remote from their holes: and for one Prize they take in the *Mediterranean*, take ten in the wide Ocean. So that in their return homewards, if they can dispose

of

of their purchase at better rates here, than they can have there, and can refit again cheaper; What should discourage their embracing the advantage, which will be great to them, and proportionably so to us, by the sale of their Purchase amongst us, &c?

But, says an honest man, and a good Christian, This would be a scandal to Christendom. To which I reply, It is not thought so by the most Christian King; nor must we think so, if we consider them a Government, qualified to Treat with Christian Princes, as we do: for do not we enter into Articles of Peace with them, which are formally agreed to, and mutually Ratified? If so, how can we refuse them any thing, to which Friendship may give them a Title?

Now, if what I have observ'd, touching the Government of *Algier*, bear any weight; then this must follow, that, upon conviction of the premises, they will always esteem Peace with *England* more Eligible than War; and no temptation whatsoever (as heretofore) can be believ'd will supersede Arguments of so much force as those we have noted. If so, then upon this single bottom, separate from any the foregoing remarks, we may build reason sufficient to fortify my Position, for the cherishing and encouraging of this important Place by all means possible. For if *Tanger* shall appear so materially instrumental in preserving a perpetual Peace with *Algier*; then hence alone the expence of keeping it is abundantly defray'd to the Government.

For the charge of one *Algier* War, abstracted from the consideration of the spoils they commit upon our Commerce during such War; I say, the Money expended for carrying on, and supporting of one such a War, being put into Bank,

could

C

would

would at 6 per Cent. produce more than the Annual charge of maintaining the Place. If so, how may we then reckon of *Tanger*, consider'd conjunctive of all the foregoing Calculations of benefit that have been produc'd in its favour? Then, as for *Salli*;

*Salli* is a Government depending on the Emperour of *Fez* and *Morocco*. They have but small Ships; the Bar before the Port not affording depth for Vessels of above 10 or 12 foot draught of Water. All the Winter they lie still. For after the *South-west* winds have blown, there comes in so great a swell of a Sea upon the Bar, that it is not passable: So that this is a Summer Enemy, and a very poor one too, if we would be perswaded to have an eye to them, as we ought. For I'll undertake, with three or four small Frigats, such as the *Drake*, *Lark*, &c. which on occasion of Neap Tides; when they (I mean the *Sally-men*) have not Water to go in and out, should clean and re-victual at *Tanger*; and so return upon that Station: those inconsiderable Rogues would by such care be soon reduc'd to nothing: and yet, when left to their liberty, they do a great deal of mischief to small Merchant-men.

The benefit arising by thus awing those People (besides that to our small Craft) will be, that it will in two or three year bring the greatest part of the Trade of *Barbary* to *Tanger*; as by reason of the Plague has been already made good: For while the Infection of those Countries kept people from Trading thither, all, or the greatest part of their Commerce, was by *Tanger*: and a War diligently manag'd by those small Frigats, may produce the same effect. Besides, it will teach them to value our Friendship, and help us to a better understanding with them at *Tanger*, and in all likelihood

likelihood gain us a point of great advantage: which is, to Treat and conclude a Peace with them upon equal terms. For, to buy a Peace (as hath been the practice hitherto) is so mean and dishonourable, and gives them so much contempt for our Friendship, that it is not to be supported.

Now if these ends are to be obtain'd, (as I am truly convinc'd they may) it will be wholly owing to *Tanger*. Which having said, I proceed to my third and last head.

• If *Tanger* be a Jewel of so many extraordinary virtues, and so peculiar to the use and service of the *English* Nation, 'twere a great deal of pity it should adorn any Prince's Crown, but his who wears it: For, it is but inverting the Argument, and the Artillery is travers'd upon our selves, & all these Cerdials become so many Corrosives. For though the Bare loss, or want of these benefits, to a Nation of our Circumstances, would be misfortune enough; yet, when out of this privation of good (which is a consequential damage) shall be propagated so many more and greater positive Evils to us, than its possession promises of service (for such will be the consequence, if *Tanger* (which God forbid) should come into the possession of the *French*) with what care and tenderness ought the Government to cherish it, and labour to secure it and the Nation, against such a hazard? The Trade of *England* into the *Mediterranean*, is equal, if not exceeding all other Nations put together. Can any thing then challenge a greater share in our esteem, than the means which insure this mighty benefit to us? Shall Princes War one upon another for the sake of a paltry Town, upon the banks of a simple River; and shall not we think it worth our while to preserve a Place of this importance: so productive of good on the one hand, or evil on the other?

A place so improveable of the ambitious purposes of the *French*, that were it in their hands, it would wound us in so many tender places, that as we should be always groaning under the weight, so we should never wipe off the Imputation such a loss would fasten upon us. We are just now Alarm'd with the news of *Tanger's* being to be sold to the *French*. But we have a wise Prince, learned beyond his Predecessors in the interests and advantages of Navigation and Commerce, and a great promoter thereof: Nor is his Royal Highness, who has signaliz'd himself so much, to the Nations and his own glory, by his singular applications to the like study, so ill possess'd of the value of this Place, to concur in any deliberations of that kind. So that I reckon this Rumor but among the other Libels against the Government.

How clamorous was our Nation upon the disposing of *Dunkirk* to the *French*, though the charge of keeping it was scarce supportable; and in case of a War with that People, hardly tenable? Though the use of it was only in some degree privative of benefit to an Enemy in case of War, but of no positive profit to us in time of peace; and yet whensoever a Privateer or two sailing out of that Port, shall annoy us but never so little in time of War, the complaint is renewed, and that proceeding censur'd afresh: How would that Minister then be absolved with the People, who should advise the parting with *Tanger*; where our little finger would be more felt, than our loins here?

But I have heard grave men say, *Tanger* is a great charge to the Nation. 'Tis a charge, 'tis true; but I shew what it has already done towards the defraying it; & to what an abundant degree it will hereafter come to discount the expence. A first rate



rate Ship, in time of War, is as great a charge to the King, as *Tanger* is: And yet, did ever any body complain that our Ships were a burthen, or our Fleets too numerous, when there was occasion for their Service? Does not *Tanger* live principally upon the growth and product of *England*; and the money, for the most part, circulate among our selves? Is the King's Treasure misemploy'd there? Don't we see every day the place improve; the Mole in a good forwardness? Which expence too will soon be at an end. Are there not many useful provisions made, for the encourageing of Shipping and Commerce? And are we not sensible of it, by the increase and improvement thereof? For I remember the time, when a Boat from *Spain* would draw down half the Town to the Water-side; whereas now a Squadron of Ships scarce excites that curiosity.

*Legorn*, now a famous Port, and Scale of Trade, was in this Duke of *Florence's* Grandfather's time a poor Fisher Town. Maturity is the Child of Time; and though God Almighty may blast the best form'd purposes; yet nothing humanly speaking, can prevent our fruition of the great benefits I have enumerated, if we but apply the means; which in a few words are these.

To prosecute vigorously the works of the Mole; which in two or three years, may render it a noble and safe Port.

To fortifie the Town to the Land-ward; Which work should go hand in hand with the Mole; lest when it shall appear worth a Conquest, our weakness should betray us.

To have a Garrison consisting of two thousand Foot, in two Regiments, and three hundred Horse; to be well and duly

duty paid, and to be recruited once in three or four years, by draughts out of the Guards. By which means we should always have a strong, orderly, and well-disciplin'd Souldier, and not Vagabonds, and raw, miserable, shiftless Wretches, such as rais'd men for the most part prove; whereof scarce the one half survive their seasoning.

The punctuality of relieving the Garrison (as has been of late resolv'd) will also keep them in heart, cheerful in their Duty, and not put them upon such desperate courses, as many of them in melancholly drunken fits have taken, by running to the Moore, where, to the scandal of our Religion, they either turn *Renegades*, or remain in perpetual slavery. The health of the Garrison will also by this practice be preserv'd; for the Souldiers diet being salt Meat, disposes them in two or three years to inveterate ill habits of Body, Obstructions, Scurvies, Fluxes, &c. Whereof by reason of returning to the same diet again, when a little mended by the care of the Physician, they relapse; and nothing but removing them to a better, can recover them.

By this course, I say, *Tanzen* would be the desirablest place for a Souldier in the World, where they neither feel hunger, or cold, nor excess of heat: the duty easie, unlets now and then, when the Garrison is thin of men. Where an industrious man can never want work, and is so where better rewarded: In brief, 'tis a place that, in stead of a Sepulcher, as some call it, will by this method become a Nursery of brave men; where, if they dy in the Field, as some now and then do, they have their reward in Heaven: If they survive to see their Country, they will be cherish'd and consider'd at home, as men of honour and merit, who have



drawn their Swords; and serv'd their King and Country;  
against the Enemies of our Religion; and of God himself.

The use of Horse is of so great importance, to the safety  
and tranquillity of the Place, that I take it for granted we  
shall never be free from the insults of the *Moor*; will our  
Horse shall be augmented to the aforesaid number.

The strength of all the Christian Garrisons upon this  
Coast, principally consists in Horse: Which example alone  
might suffice for our instruction; for we are but of yester-  
day; and their practice the result of some Ages of experi-  
ence, which is the best guide.

This Town was once preserv'd, or rather recover'd, by  
the bravery and opportune Service of the Horse; for the  
Castle being surpris'd in the Night, by the Enemies privately  
getting in over a low and defective part of the Wall, the  
Horse taking the Alarm in the Town, mounted; and before  
they could get possession of the Draw-bridge, got in, attack'd,  
and defeated them; who had otherwise demonstrably re-  
main'd with Victory.

I am bold also to say, and it is the opinion of others who  
were upon the place, That had our Horse, the day the Earl of  
*Tristram* was lost, perform'd their Duty; that great Man,  
and the major part of those with him, had escap'd the fatal  
Slaughter.

With such a strength of Horse as this I propose; we  
shall not be onely able to perform with ease what is yet  
wanting for the fortifying and securing the ground we have  
gain'd; but deprive the Enemy of the profit they make by  
the Tillage and Pasture of the Country round about us: For,  
they

they will be necessitated either to keep an Army constantly in the Field, which we know they cannot; to lose the benefit and fruits of one of the fertilest spots of Ground in the World: or allot us such Conditions, as shall render us in a safe, easie, and plentiful Estate; which I take assurance to affirm we shall, in such case, easily obtain.

As the benefits we shall reap by such a number of Horse, prudently manag'd, will be very great; so the hardships we shall suffer without them will be insuperable: For the ground about *Tanger* being uneven, broken, and proper for Ambushes; our Foot will never be able to do any thing to the purpose, but in Conjunction of a proportionable number of Horse, to discover and clear the ground, relieve and succour them when press'd, and secure their retreat when out-number'd, and forc'd to retire.

Our Fortifications also, relieving our Forts, and many other eminent Services, will be but very imperfectly perform'd without the assistance of a good Body of Horse.

The fruits of this care and charge will be reap'd, in the benefits resulting by the Trade and Commerce it will beget and establish here; for upon a secure prospect of safety to Goods and Merchandise, both by Sea and Land, and exemption from publick Charges and Duties, and a general concurrence of all circumstances of ease and expedition in Importing and Exporting of goods, will in time render *Tanger* the general Magazine of all the Merchandise from the *Levant* appointed for the Trade of the *Spanish Indies*, as it will of our *Northern* Commodities of greatest value: For the exorbitant, or rather insupportable Duties upon Goods in *Spain*, puts all People upon By-ways, and secret hazardous practices,

ces, in the Shipping and disposing of their Commodities; and while *Tanger* can yield so good encouragement, considered with the benefits of its vicinity with *Spain*, all People will covet to lodge their Estates there, where the whole Charge (besides their being out of the reach of danger of seizure) of Register Money, which is our quarter *per Cent.* there Collected, Commission, Porterage, Freight to *Cadiz*, &c. will not amount to the charge of half Freight, Guard-money, National Duties, and Ware-house room for two Months.

But there occurs one great and dangerous impediment to the establishing this benefit at *Tanger*; and that is the disputes that may arise, betwixt the *English* Consuls in the *Spanish* Ports, and such as shall so transport Goods from *Tanger*, upon which they may expect a benefit: but this must be forbidden by all means possible, by the strictest significations of his Majesties pleasure in that behalf to his respective Consuls upon the Coast; for there are so many inconveniencies accompanying such a permission, as would quite destroy all hopes of success in this affair: and indeed 'tis to be fear'd this very objection, or rather imposition, has already administred no small discouragement. But as the interest of private men must submit and give place to publick Utility; so in case it appear that this proceeding shall in any considerable degree affect the Consuls in the respective profits and emoluments of their Office, it may be recompenc'd to them some other way: But I do humbly propose it, as fundamental and irrevocable, that no Consul whatsoever of the *English* Nation, be permitted to exact or demand a peny for any Goods exported from *Tanger*, to any of the *Spanish* Ports; but that a bare Certificate from the Government there, of such Goods Shipt either in *English* or Forreign Vessels, shall serve as an ample acquitment, and

intitle them to exemption from all scrutinies and demands of the Consuls, of any kind whatsoever.

It is also humbly propos'd, That all Ships and Vessels of War, as shall by appointment attend the Garrison and Port of *Tanger*, may have special leave and permission from the Lord High Admiral of *England*, to receive on Board, and Transport such Goods to *Cadiz*, or any where in the Neighbourhood, as the Merchants shall have occasion to imbark; but not unless such Ship or Vessel be bound to such and such a Place for his Majesty's service. By this means, Merchandise will go safer and cheaper, obtain quicker dispatch; and the Trader consequently another good Incouragement to prosecute this way of Commerce.

It is farther humbly propos'd, That all Convoys outward bound which touch not at *Cadiz*, as the *Turky* Ships, &c. may have order to call at *Tanger*; as also all such as are homeward bound: which being once become an established practice, People, as well Foreigners, as others, will lodge their Money there; to be imbark'd for *Turkey*, &c. And from the *Levant*, Merchants will load their Commodities design'd for *Cadiz*, or the *Spanish Indies*, in *English* Bottoms, to be deposited in *Tanger*, from whence they may require them as their affairs shall govern: By which means our Shipping also will be much incourag'd. This I urge not but with submission to the sense of the *Turky* Company, who are the fittest Judges how far such a practice may influence their Trade. And thus much touching Trade in general, with respect to *Tanger*.

There is no *Position*, as I have observ'd, that bears more of the evidence of a Demonstration, than that of the reduceableness

duceableness and extirpation (by the help of *Tanger*) of the Piracy of *Salli*, and all the Coast of *Barbary*: which, besides the main benefit of relieving the general Commerce, will bring, as a consequence, the greatest part of that Trade to *Tanger*. For those small Frigats as shall be employ'd against *Salli* (with whom it is presum'd we are never to have a peace, upon no consideration whatsoever) shall have it in their Instructions (as the *French* proceeded during their War with *Tunis*) to obstruct all Commerce with that people, but by way of *Tanger*; which may be done without any great offence, by compelling such as they find Trading upon the Coast, to go to *Tanger*, there to unload, in order to the searching after Contraband Goods; where, if they are found guilty, as most Traders thither are, the forfeiture of their Goods, and the trouble that in such case will be given them, will be sure to deter them from a second attempt: if they are innocent, the vexation of being carried out of their way, their detention at *Tanger*, the incident charge, expence of time, hazard, and one incumbrance or another, will incline them either to forbear trading with *Barbary* at all, or by way of *Tanger*; where they will not fail of encouragement: for by thus obstructing the Trade of *Salli*, the *Moors* pinch'd through the want of our Commodities, will make their next recourse to *Tanger*, where finding good reception and dispatch, the Commodities of the Country which were wont to be carry'd to *Salli*, having no vent there, will fail; and the stream of Commerce of course be diverted hither: and when once the Road is beaten, it will not be easily broken. This too, as it brings the *Moors* to seek us, will consequently draw such as were wont to Trade to *Salli*, to *Tanger*.

But it must be the care of the Government here, to dis-

courage to the utmost the residence of *English* Factories any where upon the Coast, but at *Tanger*: by which means mens persons and Estates are secure against the insolence and Caprice of that Barbarous People; who, upon trivial and unjust pretences, make seizure of all; whereof we have recent Instances, the effect whereof we yet feel, and we at *Tanger* often become as it were Hostages, and compell'd (neither to the praise of our Honour, or Politicks) to make such Concessions as are both dangerous and scandalous, and all out of a tenderness to a stubborn, opinionative People, who like some Animals, rather than make a step out of their own way, will go over a House.

And here I may not omit to observe, that, as generous a people as we are, there are yet among us a sort of Men of the most degenerate abandon'd Principles, who continue that sordid, or rather impious practice of supplying these Infidels with Powder, Guns, and all sorts of Warlike Stores, even while we are in actual War with them both by Sea and Land; against not only the Law of Nations, but even Humanity it self: which guilty, scandalous, and unchristian proceeding I trust to see punish'd, as it deserves; and if our Laws prove defective, in that particular, our Legislators may be humbly mov'd to find expedients in this behalf.

The next useful Consideration towards the Improvement of the place, is to incourage, by all means possible, the Magistracy and Civil Government; and this will invite People of Substinance to settle and abide here: the reputation of our Justice and Probity, will be a means of supplying us with a greater number of able and honest Citizens; and those will support the honour of our Courts, and maintain the dignity



dignity of a Corporation. This is very essential to the establishment of new beginners, as we are; and, of all points, the hardest to compass.

In the next place, it is my humble opinion, that his Majesty might be prevail'd with to let Leases to the Inhabitants, for such a term of years as might encourage them to rebuild their dwellings, which are much decay'd, and will fall to the ground, unless some such provision be made to prevent it: and this, in time, will also much increase the Publick Revenue.

I do furthermore humbly observe, That the want of a positive Decision, touching the Freedom of the Port, has occasion'd much contention and inconvenience amongst us; and great hurt to the Place: For unless it be understood to be a free Port, as *Legorn, Marsellea, &c.* which Places ought to be our Rule and Example in that particular; we shall be rather a Trap and a Snare to People, than an encouragement and protection. For many an honest Man's misfortunes have reduc'd him to Poverty; and when invited hither, by a notion of that freedom and Liberty which other Ports, bearing that Title, yield to such as put themselves under their Protection, in hopes of a peaceable application to the repairing their broken Fortunes, they shall be here vext and molested with Suits and Imprisonments; People will shun us, as an infected Place: and that great benefit which other Ports of this sort reap, and is so essential to the growth and prosperity of this, is forfeited. I would not here be understood to make *Tanger* a Den of Thieves, where *Barataria*, and other infamous practices of ill men, should have encouragement; but humbly propose only, that our Superiours would please to inform themselves, wherein those

those Ports which are call'd Free differ from others, and what those Exemptions and Priviledges are which give them that Name; and from thence form and establish such a Constitution, as may for ever put us out of pain: for this Constructive, or rather equivocal Freedom, as I may call it, which we have hitherto been under, can never turn the Place to account.

I might farther multiply instances, wherein, in time, by the Wisdom and Favour of Authority, and the care and industry of the People, this Place may be render'd productive of sundry profitable improvements, touching Trade, Manufactures, Fisheries of *Tunny*, *Anchovas*, &c. which in the end would support the Government: But I here put an end to your trouble, summing up all in this short Animadversion.

That *Tanger*, like the usefullest Elements, as it may be made an admirable Servant; so it may be render'd a severe Master. 'Tis an outwork of the Nation, which you know is a principal strength of a Fortrefs; 'tis a safe Port, a Magazine, a Scale of Trade, and a Community of brave and loyal Men, where there is no appearance of Faction against either Church or State. 'Tis a Place improveable to the utmost degree of the Interest and Honour of the *English* Nation, of Vexation and Damage to our Enemies, and Service to our Friends; and consequently of influencing our Treaties and Alliances, with the most powerful of our Neighbours. I have often heard the Earl of *Sandwich* observe all this, and more of *Tanger*; with whom it had so superlative an esteem, that he was wont to say, If it could be Wall'd and Fortifi'd with Brass, it would repay the charge: and I doubt not, if our misfortunes or Sins do not prevent it, but Posterity, in the Annals of our History, shall read the



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the Acquisition and Improvement of *Tanger* among the Felicities of His Majesty's Reign; whom God Almighty prosper, and send us a happy meeting; which is the constant prayer of,

*Honoured Sir,*

*Tanger,*  
*Octob. 20.*  
*1679.*

*Your most humble*

*and faithful Servant.*

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*F I N I S.*

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## The Interest of TANGER.

**T**anger is a pleasant City as any in the world, in a most wholesome Air, pure and free from all Infection, scituate in amost rich and fruitful Soil, able to yeild all things needful to the life of man. There is no pleasure or delight, but this Country, if open, would afford to the Inhabitants, without the assistance of Foreign Nations. The Air is temperate, and cool'd with the annual Brises in the Summer, called *Etesian* Winds; and often purg'd from the Distempers, which otherwise might reign there, by the Easterly and Westerly winds. By this means it happens that it is neither very hot in the Summer, nor excessive cold in the Winter, but temperate, and agreeable with the disposition of our humane bodies. The *Moors* thereabouts live commonly to a great age: I have seen many amongst them about Eighty and Ninety years of age, very lusty. And since *Tanger* belong'd to *England*, none can say that ever the Plague hath been in that City, or that there hath been any Infection to carry away the Inhabitants, proceeding from the Air or Countree. I confess many have died in this place, but most through their own Follies, Debaucheries, and Lust; which have destroyed here many of his Majesties good Subjects. If we could beg such a Wind from Almighty God, as to drive from thence these Infections, our *English* bodies would be very healthy, and *Tanger* would not be so odious to the Nation.

It was built by the *Phœnicians*, if *Procopius* may be believed: for he tells us of a Pillar near *Tingi*, where these words were engraven in the Phœnician Language: *Nos fugimus à facie Josue filii Nun*. They were then the greatest Traders of the world; they chose this place

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for that purpose, to enrich themselves by that Art. Of all the Cities of the world, I know none better scituate for Command and Trade than this: It lies at the mouth and passage of all the *Lewant-Trade*: no Ship can go in or out of the *Streights*, but *Tanger* must see it in the day; and in the night four or five Men of War cruising to and fro, some in, others out of the *Mediterranean*, may take all the Ships that sail that way: none can escape, without a strong Convoy, which would be too chargeable for the *Dutch*, *French*, and other Northern Merchants. If *Argier* were scituate where *Tanger* is now, all its Enemies must forbear Trading: and if *Tanger* were in the hands of the *Moors*, or of the *French*, or some other Prince strong at Sea, our Nation were undone, and our Merchants must bid farewell to the *Streights* intime of War. It is an easie matter for the Prince of *Tanger* therefore to command our Northern world, and to give Laws to *Europe* and *Africa*. The scituation of *Rome*, of *Carthage*, of *Constantinople*, of *London*, *Paris*, and other Imperial Cities, is nothing near so advantageous for that purpose as *Tanger*, if all things be considered.

The Country and Soil is fruitful in Corn, Honey, Cattle, Beef, Sheep, Goats, Camels, Horses, and Buffles. The Woods are full of Bees, and wild Beasts that have excellent Furrs. The Earth would bear good Wines of all sorts; for there are the sweetest Grapes of the world.

Here are all manner of Eastern Fruits, Pomgranates, Oranges, Melons, Lemons, Figs, &c. So that if our *English* did husband the ground about *Tanger*, there is nothing that we fetch from *Spain*, *Italy*, *Greece*, or *France*, but we might have it there. It is the nearest Plantation that belongs to *England*, within a fortnight or three weeks sailing from the *Downes*. So that if all things be considered, it seems no little wonder that *Tanger* hath not flourished since it is in the hands of such a powerful Nation as the

the *English*. But our unhappiness there, is not to be ascribed to the place, the Air, or Country, but to several other things, which I shall here set down, not only for the publick satisfaction, but that we may understand the true causes of the Peoples aversion for *Tanger*, and be better able to remove them for the future.

First, I shall being with Religion. It was never there truly encouraged, but in the short Governments of the Earl of *Tivert* and Colonel *Normood*. We can never expect a City will flourish, when all manner of Debaucheries, Profaneness, Irreligion, and Idolatry, shall have the liberty to appear without a check; when the Governours themselves have been the Examples to encourage the contempt of Vertue and Piety; when either openly or privately they have made it their business to ruine the Protestant Interest, and to call those persons in-question for their Lives, who have been the greatest supporters of it. Let profane men think what they will, there was never yet a City or a Nation that ever prosper'd since the beginning of the world, that slighted the Religion of the Country. The *Romans* Prosperity is ascribed by St. *Austin* to their sincere profession of their Idolatries. In *Tanger* too many have cast off all respects due to the God that hath made them, and mind nothing but Debauchery and Lewdness: others have hearkned to the solicitations of some Popish Priests, and make profession of that Religion, that they might by the means of their Absolutions, enjoy their Vices and filthiness without remorse of Conscience. For the benefit of Trade, and the encouragement of Strangers, all sorts of Religions should be allowed; but it is against all policy, that the English Subjects and Officers that receive from the King their Livelihood, should be suffered to change their Religions as often as their Garments, and want only to profess which they please. Not only from hence, but from several

other passages, Religion hath received great discouragement, to the open scandal of the Protestant Profession, and the dishonour of the Church of *England* in the eyes of the Nations round about.

The second cause of *Tanger's* unhappiness is, that most of the persons that have been sent thither, have never intended to inhabit there, but have been needy, and greedy, and have only design'd to live there a while to fill their Purses, and then to return for *England* with their Gains. By this means the soberer Inhabiters of *Tanger*, from whose industry and good behaviour only we can reasonably expect Prosperity, impoverish the City, and discourage the rest. And many other inconveniencies proceed from hence, to his Majesties prejudice, and of the place. To remedy this inconveniency, such Laws should be enacted as might encourage sober men to live there, and discourage their departure upon such unhandsom terms as they commonly leave the Garison.

The third cause is, the difference and variance between Traders and Souldiers, encouraged too much by the Rulers covetousness, and the Citizens poverty and wants; and the unreasonableness of both, unwilling to comply with one another: For this discourageth all wealthy persons from inhabiting there, because they are not countenanced, nor have those Liberties which it hath pleased his Majesty to grant them. Some in a late Governour's time, for frivolous accounts, have been called in question for their Lives, condemned contrary to all Law and Reason to gratifie his displeasure, and other of the female Sex. These, and such like proceedings, ruine *Tanger*, and hinder it from that Prosperity and Wealth which it might easily attain to.

Fourthly, *Tanger's* ill fate, since it is in the *English* hands, is due to the ill Reports spread abroad of the place by the vulgar sort, encouraged by the many persons dead there through their own miscarriages, and the ill usages of *Papish* Officers,

Officers, who to my knowledg have valued more ten or twenty shillings at Pay-day, than the lives of their Souldiers; and have not treated them like men, much less like Christians. I have saved the lives of a great many of my Neighbours, when they have wanted necessaries: for which good deed I have been reproved by some *Irisb* Officers, who expected their Pay between their death and the following Muster. The meanest Souldier must be encouraged, and not suffered to want when fallen into a sickness, though most times through his own intemperance. I dare affirm, and will offer to prove, that the unmercifulness of the Officers, and the neglect of Physicians and Apothecaries, who though paid for that purpose by his Majesty, have killed the three parts of those that are dead in *Tanger*. I have sometimes buried three or four in a day, dead for want of that which his Majesty hath provided for them in case of sickness.

Fifthly, Another cause of *Tangers* unhappiness, is the strange Victories of the *Moors*, and the sad Massacre of the *Englisb*, when they have gone out against them in the open field; with the vast opinion of valour they have gained amongst us, through our unadvisedness, and their successes. The defeat of *Fines*'s Party on the first third of *May*, and of my Lord *Tiveot* and his company on the second, have struck a great terrour into our *Englisb* hearts, and caused us to look upon a *Moor* as an excellent Souldier: but truly we are mistaken: I know their valour, and the strength of their Countrey, more than any that hath yet been in *Tanger*; for when I have been amongst the *Moors*, I have inquired many things concerning their Order, Militia, Numbers, &c. which I perceive we are ignorant of.

The greatest strength of the *Moors* Army, is in their Horse and Launce Foot: they have, Armed partly with Guns, and partly with Launces; but they have no great Guns, neither do they know how to manage them, nor car-



ery them into the field. They fight in disorder, without  
 Ranks or Files, the Horse by themselves, and the Foot by  
 themselves. In set battels, which have seldom been seen  
 in this Country, the Horse make up the Van and the Rear,  
 and the Foot the main Body; so that many times the Foot  
 have nothing for them to do, but to destroy the Defeated  
 Enemy, when the Horse hath routed and terrified them.  
 But they are for Ambushes and Surprises, because their  
 Countrey is very proper for that purpose. *Muley Arxid* o-  
 vercame *Gayland* in this manner; as he had before ruined  
*Bembouka*. In this Country they have but little or no stand-  
 ing Army; all is made up of their several divisions, or  
 Companies of *Arabs* scattered about, who know their dis-  
 tinct *Monkaders* or Colonels under whom they are to fight,  
 and to whom they are to repair in all Alarms. But they  
 cannot subsist long in one place, because they have no  
 Purveyours, nor other Provisions, but what every Man  
 brings with them, unless it be some small quantity which  
 the place where they lie may afford them in case of neces-  
 sity. They fight in the same manner as the *Roman* Authors  
 have represented the Antient *Manri*; neither are they bet-  
 ter skill'd in martialling an Army, or fighting. Let any  
 man that knows the Art of War compare them with us,  
 and judg whether we may not be able to encounter them.  
 If they have had successes against us, it is through our  
 weakness and unpreparedness. We have marched against  
 them only with Muskets and swords, and they have come  
 against us with Horse and Launce: before our Men had  
 time to discharge their Muskets, the Horse and the Launce  
 had disordered our men, broken their Ranks, and cut  
 them all to pieces on a sudden. Had we a wall of Pikes to  
 oppose against them, lined with Muskets, all the Horse of  
*Barbary* could do us no mischief, and we might safely  
 march through the Countrey. An example we have lately  
 had of a worthy Commander, Sir *palmes Fairburne*, who  
 made



made his Retreat with his Party without any considerable loss, onely with the assistance of a stand of Pikes, which kept off the *Moors* Horse, whilst his Foot fired upon them. Their Foot signifie nothing, their Horse have no Guns, or very few, only Pistols. For their Infantry, they are unskilful in the managing of a Gun, neither have they the courage to stand a shot. The *Portugueses* seldom encounter'd with the *Moors* but they had the Victory; therefore we must ascribe all our losses to the unadvisedness of our Commanders, and the disorder of our Men, and their want of those defensive Weapons which were able to keep off the fury of the *Moors* Horse. I dare ingage with five or six thousand English against above twenty thousand *Moors*, if the the English may have those Arms and Provisions that become them. Such is the weakness of this Country, that they can scarce bring together, under one Commander, twenty thousand men; for they are all divided under several heads of Families. Since the death of the last Emperor of *Morocco*, and will not consent to set up a Monarch again. He therefore that hath the longest Sword gets the Victory, and the chief command. In this case, it is an easie matter for us to make an interest for our selves, by encouraging some party, and imitating the *Romans* policy, who never ventured against a Nation or People, but with the assistance of some of their own Souldiers. But it is our unhappiness, that we know not what is done amongst the *Moors*; we live in *Tanger* within the Walls and Lines, and unless we send a Flag of Truce for some pitiful business, we scarce see the face of a *Moor* in a years time, but at distance, unless some of them come to bring Provisions to us. But we have never sent any to understand their Country, to search into their strength and dependancies, to examine their Interest their inclinations, and those other things which we might improve to the advantage of *Tanger*. If any be sent for that purpose, he must not be a Noble-man.

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for they care not to see any greater state amongst them than they observe. Their greatest Princes live as King *Evander* in *Virgil*. As they have a great respect for Clergy-men, I think such a one, if ingenious, and acquainted with the Language of the Countrey, might do much good, either to perswade them to a Trade and Peace with us, or to understand those particulars, which might cause us to secure the Interest of *Tanger*: that may be done either by Peace or War. But let us be well assured of this, that whilst we keep only the Walls of *Tanger*, we shall only spend Money; it will never bring any profit to our King, unless the Countrey be opened for us; which may be easily done with little or no expence: and, instead of several thousand pounds which His Majesty spends in the maintaining of *Tanger*, it shall not onely maintain it self, but yield a considerable Revenue to the Crown of *England*. For the future it may be rendered a dreadful City to the *Moors*, *Spaniards*, *Turks*, and *French*, and keep in the incursions of those of *Argier*.

If *Tangier* were in that condition, Men would desire to go over and inhabit there, for the conveniency of Trade; some neighbour Factories would settle there, and we should vent all Commodities of Wool which lye upon our hands, amongst the *Africans*: for now the *Dutch* and *French* furnish them. We should secure our Merchants from the Pyrates of *Argier*, for then they would not dare to break with us upon every slight occasion. When the *Vandals* Conquered *Africa*, it was stronger than in is now, and they had not the advantage of Guns as we have, yet they found but little difficulty to subdue the Inhabitants, who were then assisted by the *Romans* and *Grecians*.

I could offer many things for the good of *Tanger*, from my knowledge of the Country since the beginning of the world; but I know not how acceptable these things will be. I am certain, if a right course were taken, the Mole, which hath been long building, might be speedily finish'd; *Tanger* might be made the most prosperous and hopeful City that belongs to *England*; and it should repay to His Majesty all that hath been expended in the keeping of it since it was ours. If I be required, I shall be willing, not only to give a further Account, but also to be instrumental in the promoting of the good of *Tanger*.

F I N I S.